GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
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THE BLAIR MAGAZINE

Official Bulletin of the

BLAIR SOCIETY FOR GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH

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Volume 1. May 1, 1928. Number 6.

OFFICIAL NOTICES AND WANTS

The Regular Annual Meeting of the Society will be held at its office, No. 512-15 Masonic Temple, Erie, Pa., on Tuesday, August 14, 1928, at 11:00 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of transacting the general business of the society, receiving reports of the officers and trustees, reports of committees, election of three trustees to serve for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may be properly presented.

All Life Members who are related by blood or marriage to some Scotch Blair Family Line, and all Active Members, are eligible to vote and to hold office in this society. If unable to be present at the Annual Meeting, they may send their proxy, and may also vote at the meeting by mail, if they desire.

The Treasurer is now distributing the new blanks to our members for collecting the collateral relationships of our members. The new blanks look very imposing, and appear to be designed to procure much needed collateral data. Every member who receives one or more of these new blanks is urged to carefully fill them out as far as possible, and promptly return them to the Treasurer, who has designed them and had them printed.

Our new official stationery seems to have filled a long-felt want with our members. It presents a most pleasing appearance, and is thoroughly up-to-date in every particular. The new coat-of-arms in its silver and sable setting on the personal note paper has a most distingue appearance.

The new business stationery has also called forth enthusiastic comment from our members, some of whom have ordered a quantity for their personal use.

If you can use any of either, write the Treasurer for prices and terms.

Some member is going to obtain a quire of the full-emblazoned official stationery free for just a little effort on his or her part. The longest list of BLAIR addresses before August 14, gets it, you know. Send to the Treasurer.

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MEMBERSHIP LIST

(Continued from page Sixty-seven, Vol. 1, No. 5.)

69. LAURA TIPTON SHERMAN, Athens, Tennessee ..... Life
70. FLOYD G. BLAIR, No. 55 Wall Street, New York City, New York ..... Life
71. LOTTIE BLAIR MARTIN, 417 N. McArthur Street, Macomb, Illinois ..... Active
72. INEZ GRACE HARRISON, Ingleside Plantation, Sidon, Miss. ..... Active

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THE OLD BLAIR HOMESTEAD AT WILLIAMSBURG, VA.

"Deep within himself man wants more than the approval of his fellow beings—he wants the approval of his God. Education will never be education until it supplies every being with the moral training that he needs for the one approval, the religious quickening that he needs for the other."—Hon. James J. Davis.

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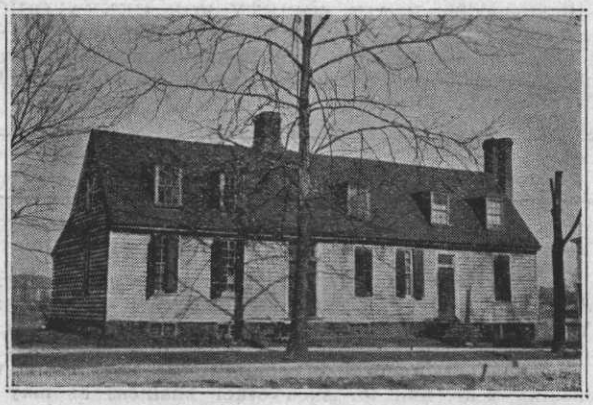

The Old John Blair House At Williamsburg, Virginia.

"In 1922, when I moved to Williamsburg to become Professor of Constitutional Law in the ancient College of William and Mary, I found the old BLAIR Home in a sad state of dilapidation. It stood on the principal street of the town and the site was in demand for a filling station, which meant that the old house was about to be destroyed. I at once took steps to prevent this calamity, and with the help of kind friends here, and a number of the BLAIRS throughout the country, I raised and borrowed sufficient money to purchase the property which was turned over to an incorporated body known as the "Society For the Preservation of the Old BLAIR Homestead." This corporation subsequently made a contract with the College of William and Mary to restore the old residence and to occupy it on the payment of interest on the mortgage, insurance, and taxes.

BLAIR has been a notable name in the field of American statesmanship and higher education, both in the north and in the south. The BLAIRS were the founders of the College of William and Mary, and Princeton University, two of the oldest institutions of learning in this country. The BLAIRS have been represented in the President's Cabinet, on the Supreme Court of the United States, and in the Senate of the Nation. In the Old BLAIR Home at Williamsburg, supposed to have been

erected about two hundred years ago, there once lived JOHN BLAIR, Sr., nephew of the founder of the College of William and Mary. He was three times acting Governor of Virginia. Here also lived a son, JOHN, who was graduated at the College of William and Mary and studied law at the Temple of London. He was a delegate to the Convention which drew up the Federal Constitution, and was appointed by Washington as a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. He is buried here in Williamsburg in the yard of the Old Bruton Church.

As soon as money can be raised to finish paying for the old house, a BLAIR Memorial Tablet, in bronze, is to be placed on the building, and an appropriate celebration will be arranged for."—Jno. Garland Pollard, Dean, Marshall-Wythe School of Government and Citizenship, College of William and Mary.

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Accompanying the foregoing sketch was this letter from Dr. Pollard; "Dear Mr. Reed: Yours of September 6th received. I am enclosing you a sketch of the Williamsburg BLAIRS and account of our successful effort to prevent the destruction of the old BLAIR homestead. I am trying to get the cut for use in your magazine. * * Yours truly, Jno. Garland Pollard."

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Dr. Eleanor M. Heistand-Moore, who accumulated a large quantity of data concerning the various lines of BLAIRS in this and foreign lands, and whose work finally resulted in the formation of the BLAIR SOCIETY, was enthusiastic in her efforts to aid THE SOCIETY FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE OLD BLAIR HOMESTEAD in Williamsburg, Va.; and in the circular which she distributed to arouse interest we note the following matters of general interest:

"Built about 1740, it stands on Duke-of-Gloucester Street in what is now the business center of the town. The property includes several building lots and is now for sale. If purchased for business purposes, the house will undoubtedly be torn down as it is considerably dilapidated. * * We need fifteen thousand dollars. Six thousand dollars is the price of the property; nine thousand dollars will be required to restore the house and put it in a condition to last another century or so. The Society aims to rescue the old house which, though itself a modest dwelling with no architectural pretensions, like the home of Betsy Ross, it is glorified by historical memories and should be kept as a lasting memorial to the BLAIRS OF WILLIAMSBURG, VA., who left a deep impress on Colonial and Revolutionary history.

"Here dwelt JOHN BLAIR, Sr., nephew to Commissary JAMES BLAIR, Founder and First President of the College of William and Mary,—the JOHN BLAIR who became President of the Virginia Council and was three times Acting-Governor of the Colony. Here dwelt also his son, JOHN BLAIR, Jr., whose portrait hangs in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, one of the framers and signers of the Constitution of the United States—the man whom George Washington made the first Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States—who was also Master of the First Grand Lodge of Masons in Virginia.

"Here came Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Patrick Henry and John Marshall, friends and associates of the BLAIRS as frequent visitors to this house within whose walls were debated all the stirring issues of their time. Shall we now permit this old rendezvous of famous men to be razed to the ground? * * If purchased, the house will eventually become the property of the College of William and Mary by deed of gift to be hereafter maintained by that institution. The College would gladly buy the property now but it has no funds that can be properly applied to this purpose. If the house is rescued, the names of the "Preservers" will be permanently recorded and an opportunity will be given for the establishment of memorial gifts from various branches who desire to honor the Progenitors of their respective lines.

"When the day of dedication comes * * a gathering of the BLAIR CLAN will be arranged. Chief Justice Taft and Members of the Supreme Court of the United States will be invited to participate in ceremonies attending the dedication of the house where Justice JOHN BLAIR lived—one of their eminent predecessors. * * Checks and money should be sent to W. F. Low, Cashier of the First National Bank, Williamsburg, Va."

The College of William and Mary which Rev. JAMES BLAIR founded, and of which he was the first President, in which office he continued until his death, was chartered by King William and Queen Mary of England, in 1693, upon representations of Rev. JAMES BLAIR, who had gone to England for that purpose. They granted it the revenues of a penny a pound on exports of tobacco, with various other emoluments, including the profits from the office of the Surveyor-General of Virginia. Lieutenant-Governor Francis Nicholson afforded material assistance to the enterprise which rapidly prospered. It is the second oldest college in the United States; the original buildings were designed by Sir Christopher Wren, the eminent English Architect; the original buildings were destroyed by fire in 1705, rebuilt soon afterwards; in 1776 had become the richest college in the United States; closed in 1781 during its occupation by American and French troops during which the president's house and the main wing of the college were burned; rebuilt with provisions from the General Assembly; in 1859 the main building and library were burned, and rebuilt before the close of 1860; suspended in 1861 by the Civil War troubles; occupied as barracks and hospital during the Civil War; accidentally burned in 1862 while the Union troops occupied Williamspurg; restored in 1869 and the college reorganized. Its grounds and buildings are valued at more than $200,000; its endowment funds at $153,000; it has 16,000 volumes in its library, average number on the faculty is 20, and average student attendance is 240. On Oct. 22, 1901, a tablet was erected to the memory of JAMES BLAIR and to the seventeen Virginia gentlemen associated with him in its establishment in 1693, and was unveiled by the Colonial Dames of Virginia. The tablet is of Florentine marble. When founded the English Crown awarded it, through the College of Heralds, armorial bearings—the only instance of an American College having this distinction. Five signers of the Declaration of Independence and sixteen members of the Colonial Congress were among its alumni. Amongst its distinguished graduates were Presidents Thomas Jefferson, James Monroe, John Tyler, and William Henry Harrison, Chief Justice John Marshall, General Winfield Scott and Justice JOHN BLAIR. It was the logical successor of previous efforts to establish early colonial schools of a better class, in 1619, near Richmond, Va.; a collegiate school at Charles City; and perhaps at other places.

Bibliography: The Present State of Virginia and the College, London, 1727, by JAMES BLAIR, Henry Hartwell and Edward Chilton, probably the best work extant upon life in Virginia during the latter part of the Seventeenth Century; Life of Commissary JAMES BLAIR, Founder of William and Mary College, Series 9, No. 10, of Johns Hopkins University Studies, Baltimore, 1901, and other works.

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PORTRAIT OF JAMES BLAIR, A. M., D. D., *President of William and Mary College, (1693-1743.)*

REV. JAMES BLAIR, A. M., or as he himself sometimes signed himself "JACOBUS BLAIR, President," was born somewhere in Scotland ——— 1655; but his parents' names remain as yet obscure, as well as the particular place, and the events of his earlier life. He attained a university course and degree of A. M. in 1673 at the University of Edinburgh, Scotland; was ordained a minister of the Church of England, which seems not to have altogether met with his liking, for he later went to London and found employment in the office of the Master of the Rolls. Here he attracted the notice of the Bishop of London which resulted in a proposal that he go as a missionary to Virginia. Being assigned to the parish of Varina in Henrico County, he found that it had been intended to build a University and college there in 1618.

In 1689 Dr. BLAIR was appointed Commissary, thus being placed at the head of the clergy; and the following year, in July, at a convention of the clergy at Jamestown, he submitted "Several Propositions for a free school and college, to be humbly presented to the consideration of the next general assembly." This proposal contemplated education of the white youth of Virginia, the training of ministers for the church, and the conversion of the Indian heathen by founding a college of grammar, philosophy, and divinity grades.

The meeting of the assembly in April, 1691, elected Dr. BLAIR agent for the college and sent him to England to obtain funds and a charter for it.

On November 12, 1691, Dr. John Tillotson, archbishop of Canterbury, introduced him to King William, when he carried with him the memorial from Virginia, and, approaching the king, he kneeled down and addressed the king in these words: "Please, your majesty, here is an humble supplication from the government of Virginia for your majesty's charter to erect a free school and college for the education of their youth." And so, says he, "I delivered it into his hand." He answered: "Sir, I am glad that the colony is upon so good a design, and will promote it to the best of my power." It then was committed to the red tape and routine of the court procedure, and exactly one year from the day he had landed in England, the privy council reported it favorably; and the Queen (Mary) who was presiding in the absence of the king, confirmed the report and directed the lords commissioners to issue all necessary papers for it. Many difficulties were encountered by Dr. BLAIR in raising the funds, in obtaining a good location, and in meeting and conquering disaffection to the enterprise. It was finally located at the "Middle Plantation," later known as Williamsburg, obtained an emblazoned coat from the College of Heralds described as: "Virginia College, Vert a college or edifice ar, masoned ppr., in chief the rising sun or, the hemisphere of the third." This in plain American would read: "On a green field a college building of silver, with a golden sun showing half its orb, rising above it." It seems that no other American college has a seal of such high origin as this, and all have been "assumed from those borne by their respective families" and do not seem to have been derived from authoritative grants.

During the period before and soon after 1795, there was much opposition to Dr. BLAIR and the college. Sir Edmund Andros, who succeeded Dr. BLAIR'S friend, Governor Nicholson as Governor of Virginia in 1694, was a narrow-minded man, aimed to disqualify Dr. BLAIR, and even suspended him from the council for a time; exerting all of his influence against him. He stirred up "a sparkish young gentleman named Daniel Parke to challenge Nicholson when he came from Annapolis to the meeting of the college board;" but Dr. BLAIR, being protected by his cloth, other means were taken to annoy him than an arrest. "Mrs. BLAIR, having no pew of her own in Bruton church, sat, at the invitation of Lady Berkeley, in the pew of her husband, Colonel Philip Ludwell, of Greenspring, father-in-law of young Parke. One Sunday, Parke, strutting into church, noticed Mrs. BLAIR in the pew, and pretending to regard it as his own, 'rushed with a mighty violence, and seizing her by the wrist,' pulled her out, in the presence of the minister and the congregation, who, we are told, were greatly scandalized, as they ought to have been, at this 'ruffianly and profane action.' "

Dr. BLAIR, however, proved an antagonist worthy of the steel of Governor Andros and the "sparkish young gentleman" named Daniel Parke; for he hied him to England in 1697, complained to the authorities there, represented Andros as an enemy to religion, to the church, the clergy and the college, who, after examining into the matter, restored Dr. BLAIR to his seat in the council, and dethroned the doughty governor Andros from his position by a recall.

Following this we learn with pleasure that the affairs of Dr. BLAIR became more satisfactory, and the college more popular and successful. Dr. BLAIR himself writes the Bishop of Canterbury, February 12, 1698: "The subscriptions that were made to our college do now come apace, so that we are in hopes of having it quite finished before next winter." This no doubt referred to the front and north wing.

Various governors, including Andros, Nicholson and Spotswood, took occasion to display dictatorial methods towards members of the council, toward the clergy, and to be unfriendly to the new college. In each and every case they came out the losers. An anectode is preserved of Dr. JAMES BLAIR and his brother Dr. ARCHIBALD BLAIR, that will be of interest to our members. It seems that Governor Nicholson was infatuated with a young daughter of Major Lewis Burwell, of King's Creek, whom Dr. ARCHIBALD BLAIR visited. The governor was greatly offended, sent for Dr. JAMES BLAIR, and said to him; "Sir, your brother is a villain and you have betrayed me." Then, hands lifted to heaven he shouted: "Mr. BLAIR, take notice; I vow to the eternal God that I will be revenged on you and all your family." It was said that Governor Nicholson often vowed that if Miss Burwell married any other than himself, "he would cut the throats of three persons, the

bridegroom, the minister, and the justice who should give the license." A London friend of the governor hearing of the trouble in the colony wrote the governor a letter beseeching him to cease his molestation of the lady, "but to remember that English women were the freest in the world and not to be won by constraint, and that it was not in Virginia as it was in some barbarous countries, where the tender lady is often dragged into the lover's arms just reeking in the blood of her nearest relations." The governor persisted until Dr. Blair and five other members of the council addressed Queen Anne and succeeded in 1705 in having the peppery governor removed.

It is recorded that Governor Nicholson seems to have had the support of the majority of the clergy, of the house of burgesses as well as of the people, in his controversies with the BLAIRS.

Dr. BLAIR repeatedly devoted himself to the raising of funds for the restoration of burned college buildings even resigning his own salary of 150 pounds for several years. In 1710 he resigned the rectorship of the Jamestown church which he had held since 1694, to accept that of Bruton church that he might be more convenient to the college. He later had a violent dispute with Governor Spotswood who had assumed authority with reference to the clergy. This, it seems, especially nettled the doughty minister, and pursuant to influence he was able to exert at the seat of the English government, the offending governor met the fate of former offenders. The next two governors, Drysdale and Gooch, took pains to co-operate with the militant minister.

An extract in 1739, from the journal of Rev. Whitefield, the founder of Methodism, reads as follows: "Saturday, Dec. 15. Waited on, and afterwards (at his Invitation) dined with the Governor, who received me most courteously. Paid my respects to the Rev. Mr. BLAIR, the Commissary of Virginia. His discourse was Savoury, and such as tended to the Use of edifying. He received me with Joy, asked me to preach, and wished my Stay was to be longer.—Under God he has been chiefly instrumental in raising a beautiful College in Williamsburg, in which is a foundation for about eight Scholars, a President, two Masters, and Professors in the several Sciences. Here the Gentlemen of Virginia send their Children; and, as far as I could learn by Enquiry, they are near in the same Order, and under the same Regulation and Discipline, as in our Universities at Home. The present Masters came from Oxford. Two of them I find were my contemporaries. I rejoice in seeing such a place in America. May learning Christ be made the one End of all their Studies, and other Arts and Sciences only introduced and pursued as subservient to that excellency of Knowledge!"

From June, 1740, to July, 1741, Dr. BLAIR, as president of the council, acted as chief executive of the colony in the absence of Sir William Gooch, who was on the Carthaginian Expedition.

Ruins of Jamestown, Va.
Church Tower

On April 18, 1743, Commissary JAMES BLAIR of Virginia breathed his last, just a half century after he had secured the college charter. His remains were buried in Jamestown where the fragments of the tombstones of himself and wife, Sarah Harrison, daughter of Colonel Benjamin Harrison, may still be seen. His nephew, JOHN BLAIR, had the stones placed there in 1752. Governor William Gooch informed the bishop of London of his death in these words; "The Commissary BLAIR died the 18th of the last month. . . The deceased had a rupture almost forty years, which, turning to a mortification, killed him, but such was his constitution that he struggled with the conqueror ten days after the Doctor had declared that he could not live ten hours. He has left his books and 300 pounds to the college, and to his nephew and his children near 10,000 pounds besides other legacies."

"The fragments of Commissary Blair's tombstone are scattered through the churchyard. They were deciphered, as follows, by the late Hugh Blair Grigsby:

H. S. E. (Hic Sepultus est)
Vir Reverendus et Honorabilis
Jacobus Blair, A. M.
Qui
In Scotia natus
In Academia Edinburgensi nutritus,
Primo Angliam deinde Virginiam
Venit:
Qua Parts Tenarum
Annos LVIII, Evangelii Preconis
LIV, Commissarii"
—From p. 92 Collections of the Va. Hist. Soc., Vol. XI.

Tomb of Rev. James Blair, A. M., D. D., Jamestown, Va.

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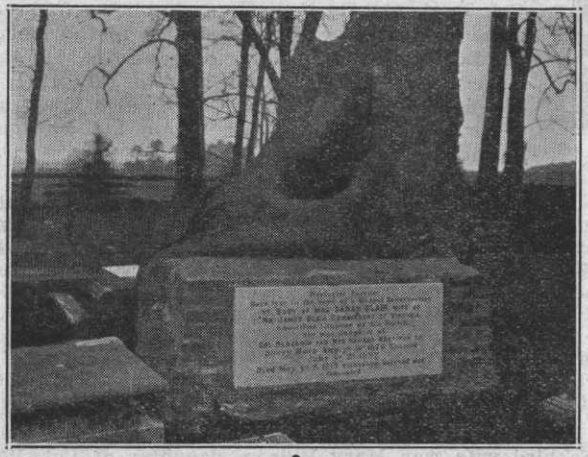
"Among the objects which attracted attention in 1807 was a young sycamore tree whose trunk had become fastened between the tombs of Dr. James Blair and his wife Sarah Blair, and tended incessantly to propel them from their centers. This sycamore, now grown into a large tree, shattered both tombstones and carried some six feet from the ground a fragrant of the monument of Mrs. Blair imbedded in its trunk. In 1895 the tombstone was temporarily removed for the purpose of cleaning up the yard. This piece of marble was unfortunately released from the embrace of the tree, which has since proceeded to close the cavity."—From p. 129 of Dr. Tyler's Book, "Cradle of the Republic."



Tomb of Mrs. Sarah (Harrison) Blair.

"In the book—'Williamsburg, the old Colonial Capital', by Lyon G. Tyler, are the following records:

" 'p. 57, James Tarpley was a store-keeper.

p. 102, James Tarpley gave a handsome new bell to the parish.

p. 103, James Tarpley, the donor, was a prominent citizen of Williamsburg, and was partner in merchandising with Hon. JOHN BLAIR, Dr. George Gilmer, and William Prentis.

p. 107, There in the steeple hangs the 'Liberty Bell of Va.', the gift of James Tarpley, 1761, and its voice is as sweet and silvery as ever.

"In the book 'Historical sketch of Bruton Church' by A. A. R. Goodwin, on

p. 71, 'The bell which has rung out the years for more than a century and a quarter has engraved upon it "The gift of James Tarpley to Bruton Parish 1761.' "

p. 103, "The bell presented by James Tarpley is perhaps the most historic bell in the South, if not in the Union. It rang out the news of the repeal of the Stamp Act in 1766, and of the adoption of the first complete act of sovereignty by any of the colonies (May 15, 1776) being thus six weeks ahead of the Philadelphia bell in proclaiming independence.

"To the sound of its clear musical voice the Union Jack was hauled down from the Capitol at the east end of Duke of Gloucester Street and a Continental flag run up in its place. Afterwards, on Oct. 19, 1781, it celebrated the surrender of Lord Cornwallis and later the peace with Great Britain proclaimed in Williamsburg May 1, 1783."

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Dr. JAMES BLAIR was born in Scotland, in 1655, arrived in Virginia 1685, acquired the degree of Master of Arts at the University of Edinburgh in 1673, ordained a minister of the Church of England, employed in the office of the Master of Rolls in London for a time, appointed Commissary of Virginia 1689, ordered by the assembly in April 1691 to visit England as agent for the college, arrived in England Sept. 1, 1691, presented to King William Nov. 12, 1691 and presented his "humble supplication" for the wished for college, reported favorably by the privy council Sept. 1, 1692, when Queen Mary presiding ordered the charter issued, charter signed Feb. 8, 1693 in the 4th year of the reign of William and Mary, Coat-of-Arms issued May 14, 1694, college located at "Middle Plantation" by the general assembly in Oct. 1693, resigned pastorate of Jamestown church in 1710, having been appointed in 1694, accepted pastorate of Bruton Church in 1710, the first Faculty Book was begun August the 16th 1729, married Miss Sarah Harrison daughter of Col. Benjamin Harrison June 2, 1687, (No issue, although Governor Gooch's advice to the bishop of London would imply otherwise). Acting Governor of Virginia June 1740 to July 1741 in absence of Gov. William Gooch, died April 18, 1743, buried at Jamestown where his wife lies beside him.

Mrs. Sarah (Harrison) Blair

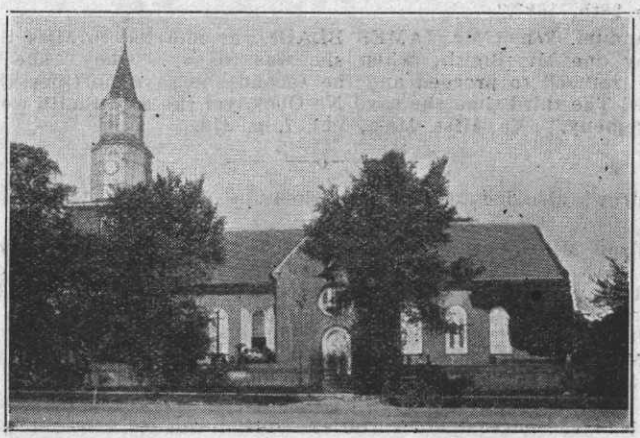
Dr. JAMES BLAIR had a brother, ARCHIBALD BLAIR, M. D., educated at the University of Edinburgh, 1685; married three times—first wife's name is unknown who had issue; JOHN BLAIR who was the author of Blair's Diary (often quoted), born 1687, died November 5, 1771. His second wife, Sarah (Archer?), widow of Bartholomew Fowler, Attorney-General, whom he married in 1700-1703, bore him two children, ELIZABETH born 1710?, died April 29, 1775, married August 1, 1728 Col. John Bolling, jr., who was born 1700, died 1757; and married secondly in 1760-62, Col. Richard Bland, of Jordans; and HARRISON (probably named Sarah Harrison after her aunt; Mrs. Sarah Harrison BLAIR, wife of the Commissary), born say, 1715, died November 1, 1755, who married December 11, 1745, Dr. George Gilmer (his second wife).

Dr. ARCHIBALD BLAIR'S third wife was Mary Wilson, daughter of Col. William Wilson, whom he married about 1720, and was the widow of William Roscow, and of Col. Miles Cary.

From the William and Mary College Quarterly Historical Magazine we have gathered portions of the data above retailed, as also from the volume of "Williamsburg, The Old Colonial Capital," both by Dr. Lyon G. Tyler, Dean of the College; and we take pleasure in reprinting the following from the Quarterly Magazine:

"I think this diary proves that JAMES BLAIR, who is put down as a son of Dr. ARCHIBALD BLAIR (Quarterly, Vol. V., p. 280), was not such in fact. The references to him in his diary are not such as to suggest the close relationship of a brother. He appears in one place to be called "cousin." He may have been a nephew (frequently called cousin), and in this case ARCHIBALD BLAIR, commissioned as Major of the York militia, September 6, 1728, was perhaps his father, and son of Dr. ARCHIBALD BLAIR. The Gazette for February 16, 1769, refers doubtless to the same JAMES BLAIR in the following news items: 'This day fortnight as some of Mr.

JAMES BLAIR's children were playing round a fire they had made near the river's bank at his plantation in Prince George county, his daughter, a girl about eleven years, happening to go too near it, her clothes unfortunately caught the flame, by which, before any assistance could be given her, she was so much burned as to expire the next morning.' This JAMES BLAIR (died about 1773) had three children at least; one daughter burned; two, ARCHIBALD, clerk of the council, born in Williamsburg in 1753, and died in Richmond in 1824, aged 71; three, HANNAH, born 1761, died (single) in Richmond in 1831. There was also a "JOHN BLAIR, Jr., merchant," living in Williamsburg, who is named in the will of Dr. George Gilmer, and other records. He was probably a brother of the above JAMES BLAIR.



Old Bruton Church, Williamsburg, Va.

4, Hon. JOHN BLAIR, a son of Dr. ARCHIBALD BLAIR (born 1687, died November 5, 1771), was a member of the Virginia Council during the period of this diary (which bears date of all the months of 1751). He married Mary Monro (born January 16, 1708), daughter of Rev. John and Christian Monro, and had issue: 1, CHRISTIAN (1727-1784), married in 1744 Armistead Burwell; 2, MARY (1728-1729 to April 1, 1730); 3, JOHN BLAIR, Judge of the United States Supreme Court (1731-1800); 4, MARY (Mrs. Col. George Braxton), born September 16, 1734; 5, SARAH ARCHER (died February 19, 1735-6, an infant); 6, SARAH (1738-1804), married Col. Wilson Miles Cary; 7, Dr. JAMES (1741-1772), who married Kitty Eustace, of New York, who married secondly, J. J. Cuthbert; 8, ARCHIBALD (b. March 7, 1744-45) died issueless; 9, ANNE (born May 4, 1746), married in 1779 Col. John Banister; 10, ELIZABETH, married in 1769 Admiral Samuel Thompson, of the Royal Navy. Of these Judge JOHN BLAIR married Jean ———, and had four daughters: NELLY, born March 25, 1759; died at 14; MARY, second wife of Robert Andrews; JANE, first wife of Rev. James Henderson; and Christian, b. Dec. 24, 1765. None of them left surviving issue."

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A glimpse at the Virginia Gazette, issue of July 26, 1776, bearing the emblazonment of a shield upon which is coiled an open-mouthed serpent, under which is the motto "Don't Tread on Me," with a bear on one side and a stag on the other as supporters, and having for a newspaper slogan "High Heaven to gracious Ends Directs the Storm!" reveals an official proclamation as follows.:

"In Council, July 20, 1776.

"Ordered, That the printers publish in their respective Gazettes the DECLARATION of INDEPENDENCE made by the Honourable the Continental Congress, and that the sheriff of each county in this commonwealth proclaim the same at the door of his courthouse the first court day after he shall have received the same.

ARCHIBALD BLAIR, Cl. Con."

Then follows "In CONGRESS, July 4, 1776. A DECLARATION by the representatives of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA, in General Congress assembled," and the text of the famous declaration itself. It is claimed this paper published the first complete copy of the declaration ever printed in any newspaper; others merely printed comments upon it.

Mrs. A. B. Andrews furnishes the following:

"Much information in regard to Nicholson's Administration, Dr. BLAIR, and founding of the College, is contained in Perry's Historical Collection-American Colonial Church, Vol. 1, Va.; see also Mead's Old Churches and Families of Va."

She also furnishes us with "Sarah Harrison's Promise of Marriage."

"These are to certify, all persons in ze World, that I, Sarah Harrison, Daughter Benja Harrison do and am fully resolved and do by these presents—do oblige my self (and corduly promise) to Wm. Roscow never to marry or to contract Marriage with any other man during his life only himself to confirm these presents, I the above said Sarah Harrison do call the Almighty God to witness and so help me God. Amen. (Signed) Sarah Harrison.
Test, Aprul ye 28th, 1687."

"Memorandum. When Mr. JAMES BLAIR was married to Miss Sarah Harrison, it was done by one Mr. Smith; when she was to say, "Obey," she sayd no obey, upon which He refused to proceed and the second she sayd no Obey then he refused again to proceed The third time she sayd No Obey, yet the said Smith went on with the rest of the ceremony." Va. Hist. Mag., Vol. 7, p. 278.

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Mrs. Andrews also located and furnished the following; Va. Hist. Mag., Vol. 9, p. 108—

"Col. Wilson Miles Cary (1733-4/17—11/30) of Ceeley's and Cary's brook, married 1759-5/25, SARAH BLAIR 1739-1799, daughter of Hon. JOHN BLAIR, President of the Council &c., who had issue: WILSON of Rich Neck (1760-'93); 2, SALLY (1762-'79) married 1778 Capt. Thomas Nelson (son Secretary Nelson) an officer on General Washington's Staff; 3, MARY MONRO 1764-1836, married 1787-11/12 William S. Peachy; 4, MILES 1766? see Virginia Gazette Apr. 21, 1774; 5, ELIZABETH BLAIR 1770, married 1796-2/8 her first cousin Ferdinand Fairfax; 4 ANN CARY (1735-1786-12/5) married 1751 Colonel Robert Carter Nicholas (1728-1/28—1780-9/8) they had issue 1-Sarah b. 1752 married John Hatley Norton, 2-Elizabeth (1753-8/11—1810-3/6) married 1776 Edmond Randolph, Governor of Virginia, Attorney General U. S. A., 3-Colonel George (1754-99) of Kentucky, 4-John of Genessee, N. Y., (1756?-1819-12/31) 5-Col. Wilson Cary, M. C., Governor of Virginia, &c. (1761 1/31-1820 10/10), 6-Judith 1765-5/17, died young, 7-Linis of Albemarle (1766-1840), 8-Robert 1768-6/- died young, 9-Mary b. 1772? died unmarried, 10-Judge Philip Norbome (1775-1849 8/19); 5 ELIZABETH CARY (1738-1778) married 1759; Bryan 8th Lord of Fairfax of Cameron (1736-8/11—1802-8/7) and had issue first Sally (1760-1779); Thomas, 9th Lord (1762-1846-4/6); William 1765 died about 1782; Fernando (1766-1820-9/24 married 1796 his cousin Elizabeth Blair Cary; Robert died young; Henry died in infancy; Elizabeth 1770 married Rev. David Griffith."

Also—From Virginia Historical Magazine: "Oct. 1779—Order that ALICE BLAIR, wife of JOSEPH BLAIR who is in the Continental Service, be allowed 12 pound current money for her support."—Record of the Clerk's Office, by C. B. Bryant, Martinsville, Va.

Ibid, Vol. 7, p. 90: "July 13th, 1807—Chesapeake war Publication of the form exact copy—of Original Document on file in State Library Roll of a company under denomination of "Silver Greys," of associated purpose of aiding and assisting in guarding City of Richmond and its vicinity during the period that the armed volunteers and other militia may be ordered on more distant service. July 13, 1807, JOHN BLAIR, ARCHIBALD BLAIR, among sundry resolutions of the citizens of Richmond exempt from military duty—natives met for purpose adopted rules, and regulations calculated for enabling them to be more useful to their fellow citizens."

"RACHEL BLAIR Amherst, 1770, I Bible and Prayer Book, 7 s.—10 d."

———o———

The cut of "The Old Blair House" which we publish impels us to remind our readers that, although it is of a very plain and modest architecture, and would not now create any very enthusiastic comments if constructed upon some of our modern residence avenues, yet it is of exceeding interest to us BLAIRS as having been the home of one of our most distinguished BLAIR men; as being still in existence—the actual, physical, building—in size, style, and entire appearance typical of those occupied in those early days by many prominent people; a wonderfully well preserved specimen from the actual life of our own forefathers; a modest building to see, yet more than hallowed in our estimation for having sheltered the men of "76" when conferring upon weighty matters of state; a place where one of our great BLAIRS

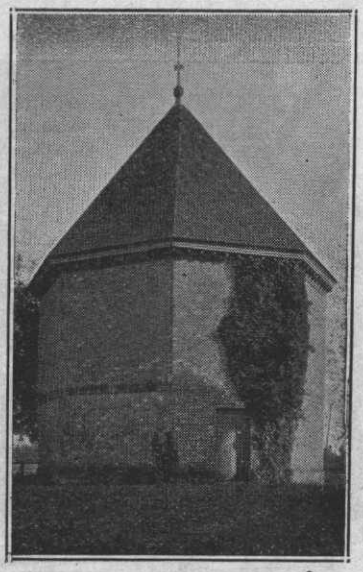
found sanctuary from the cares of public life, and was pleased to call it "Home;" of especial interest and reverence to us all (and to all American citizens as well), for the wealth of hallowed memories and historical incidents to which it gave place and birth, rather than for the physical things and appearance which make the mere picture.

Thus we prize the possession, and the privilege of being able to step into its rooms which once echoed with the voices of BLAIRS, Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Patrick Henry, John Marshall, Lafayette, and many, many other venerated men who moved in the times which tried men's souls. It is a relic of times and events which have been written indelibly upon the pages of history; and now, as we do what we may to perpetuate this priceless artifact of history, our satisfaction will be in direct proportion to our effort.

———o———

Mrs. Andrews has just sent us a news clipping of unusual interest just now. It recites that Rev. William A. R. Goodwin, the local rector, originated the plan of converting the ancient town of Williamsburg, Virginia, into a "Museum City." He has succeeded in obtaining, and expending to date about $2,000,000 in demolishing buildings of a modern character, renovating and restoring those of colonial days, rebuilding others which had succumbed to the devastations of time, and striving in every way to restore the city to its colonial appearance.

Much has been expended in buying private rights and property which did not lend themselves to the scheme of restoration; in destroying modern homes and structures, and in restoring the ancient colonial capital of Virginia to its actual physical appearance in 1776, and so far as possible to endue it with the true colonial spirit and atmosphere of that stirring period.



"Old Powder Horn"

The three main streets which run east and west through the town, were, and are still, named Duke of Gloucester Street, Nicholson Street, and Francis Street. Duke of Gloucester Street is the center, and principal, thoroughfare, having at its eastern terminus the ancient capitol, and at its western end the College of William and Mary. Along its northern side we note the Raleigh Tavern, Paradise House, the Court House, the Bruton Parish Church, and many other less noted buildings; along its southern line are to be seen the Vest House, the Powder Horn, the Poor Debtors' Prison, Stores and other buildings. On Nicholson Street are the Public Prison, the Peachy House (Rochambeau Headquarters), Lafayette's Headquarters, Washington's Headquarters, the George Wythe House, St. George Tucker House. Upon Francis Street are noted The Waller House, the Peyton Randolph House, and down a tree-lined avenue stands the ancient Bassett Hall, home of Tyler and others. Leading north from Duke of Gloucester Street is the justly famous Palace Green lined on either side with stately trees and framing the Palace of the colonial governors; while facing it may be seen the Audrey House on the east, and the Saunders House on its west.

The wide Duke of Gloucester Street is now paved with asphalt. Upon this street stands the shrine of the BLAIRS—the JOHN BLAIR HOUSE. "It has felt the lumbering weight of coaches and six (with milk-white horses and a military escort in scarlet for his Majesty's Governor), chariots and chaises of the gentry, of the Council and the planters, and been trodden, horse and foot, by Washington, Jefferson, Monroe, John Marshall, Patrick Henry, the Randolphs, the Lees, George Mason and George Wythe, by Franklin (on hand to get an honorary M. A. from William and Mary College), by Rochambeau, Lafayette, and even a French Immortal, M. le Marquis de Chastellux, General and Academician, to whom also William and Mary gave a degree for his assistance toward the surrender of Cornwallis, D.C.L., no less."

The street was laid out along the 'horsepath,' which, in the early days of English struggles to hold on to the edge of the wilderness after the first settlement of Jamestown, in the Spring of 1607, ran atop the ridge or backbone of the peninsula between the James and York Rivers, on each of which that old fox, Powhatan, wily ruler of his tribe, had a capital residence and watched strangers with jealous eye. The settlement was first named Middle Plantation. The capitol building was planned under Governor Nicholson himself; and although long since gone, its foundations remain to show its place, and form a large capital H. The Palace had a park and gardens, a lake for fish and swans, peacocks, and miniature suggestions of Versailles. It was begun in 1705, completed under Governor Spotswood, and reconstructed in much grander style in the time of Governor Robert Dinwiddie, who sent the youthful George Washington to find and warn the French who were pressing into western Pennsylvania.

In front of where the old Capitol used to stand, was the Clerk's Office of the Colony. Not far off—and across Nicholson Street, stands what is left of the old prison. "Here were confined the bloodthirsty pirates captured with the notorious Blackbeard when Lieutenant Maynard hacked to pieces that prodigious villain, reeking with brimstone. Later—very little later—these gentlemen were hanged in chains in the road which runs on beyond to the northeast and leads to Queen's Port, or Capitol Landing, the York River water gate of Williamsburg. Thus the road came to be called Gallows Row, as it was also called Lover's Lane, acknowledging a more amiable use of its shady reaches."

We are assured, however, that it is not the purpose of the restoration to remove the asphalt pavements, to banish the motor car, or to give up the electric light in favor of the colonial candle. Nor will the fine trees which now shade Duke of Gloucester Street be removed even though rows of trees did not formerly line its margins.

College of William and Mary at Williamsburg, Va.

BLAIRIANA. MISCELLANEOUS DATA

"Prayer should be the key o' the day and the lock o' the night."—Old Scotch Proverb.

—o—

WALTER BLAIR came from Vermont in 1852, arrived in San Francisco he went across the bay in a row boat, bought 600 acres of land at the foot of the hills and built his home at what later became 117 Highland Avenue, Piedmont, Cal.

In 1926 the site was required for bungalow developments, and his home and the old pine trees, four-foot redwoods he had planted, as well as the fine shrubbery he had planned and planted, were all torn down and removed.

The old house was never vacant. After the death of Mrs. Phoebe Blair, his wife, a daughter, FLORENCE ETHEL BLAIR, occupied it alone until her death in 1924, when Count Dominique D'Ornano of Corsica, with the Countess D'Ornano and their daughter moved in because of the spacious gardens and the large stable. The story of BLAIR'S life is the history of Piedmont, and also partly of Oakland. He became the leading citizen and one of the leading capitalists of the Eastbay district. He was a partner in the first street railway that Oakland had, and owner of the first cable car. He conducted a dairy that supplied milk and butter to Oakland and San Francisco, and opened a quarry operated with Chinese help that paved all the early streets of Oakland and Berkeley.

WILLIAM BLAIR, his brother, brought the first eucalyptus and cypress trees to the district, many of which are still standing, one of the eucalyptus trees standing in the civic center. After the death of his daughter, Florence, the property was left to Robert Fitzgerald, a prominent attorney.

QUERY: What line did these BLAIRS belong to?

—o—

Mr. JOHN H. BLAIR is the president of the Greater San Fernando Valley, Incorporated, a new organization which seeks to stimulate and guide the tremendous development of that interesting and enterprising section of California. It is composed of the leading business men and citizens, and has a large and active directorate, and the likeness of Mr. BLAIR published with the news notices indicates that they have an executive of no mean ability.

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"The embossed paper should suit the requirements of all members as to beauty of design and good taste; and those who are responsible for this particular design of the BLAIR CLAN'S coat-of-arms deserve our most sincere thanks for their success in choosing a beautiful official emblem."—R.D.B., Coffeyville, Kansas. (Thank you, Robert.—Ed.)

—o—

We have received from Mr. WM. M. BLAIR, of 111 Lewiston, Utah, two wonderfully fine photographs of BLAIR CASTLE, in Ayr, Scotland. These will be printed in a future number of the magazine and will be sure to interest our readers. The originals have been returned to Mr. BLAIR, who states that he used to be one of Dr. Moore's correspondents, and at one time sent her $50.00 with which to buy her a typewriter to help her in her work; and that his ancestors were in the Battle of Waterloo, and other wars; that he was informed she had some 20,000 names collected of BLAIR collaterals and kin, which he expected she would have shortly published and that he would have had a copy; that his folks (and himself) are Mormons and therefore much concerned about their dead. We thank Mr. BLAIR for his interest, and for the photographs.

—o—

Mrs. Laura Tipton Sherman (Mrs. Tom Sherman), of Athens, Tenn., noting the items concerning the Loudon, Tenn. BLAIR settlers published in B. M. No. 3 at page 44, sends us an interesting news clipping about JAMES BLAIR who was a pioneer at Loudon, Tenn., and was a son of JOHN BLAIR (M. 1771 Guilford Co. N. C. Jane Gamble, and had six sons). Her clipping relates that John Carmichael was the owner of a ferry boat plying across the Tennessee River in or at the big bend of that river now known as Loudon County. The ferryman was Gabriel Caves who came to the ferry in March following Jackson's treaty obtaining a 3 year lease from Taylor Eldridge, and shared equally with Carmichael in the profits of the ferry until the boat was abandoned as dangerous. Then JAMES BLAIR built a new boat propelled by a large wheel operated by horsepower, with Caves as ferryman on the same business basis, who lived in the only house thereabouts. In the spring before the Hiwassee Land Sale Caves and Path Riller, a leader of his tribe for whom a reservation had been surveyed by Robert Armstrong, exchanged places, Path Riller yielding as many acres at the "peach tree" place near the cabin of James Johnston

as the lease at the ferry numbered. The Indian moved to the ferry in the spring of 1820. Later the settlers charged that Path Riller had taken possession with more acres than had been granted by the government and a spirited lawsuit ensued in 1821 resulting unfavorably to the Indian.

This ferry was long known as "BLAIR'S FERRY," and was used during the Civil War by soldiers of both armies. A contract has been let by the state for a bridge across the Tennessee River near the location of Blair's Ferry to be completed within one year.

In the yard of a Loudon home half a mile from the river there is a large oak tree said to be more than 200 years old; and a legend states that the Cherokee Indians "shook hands" with the branches of this oak and wept as they were leaving for their new homes in the West.—Knoxville Journal, Dec. 18, 1927.

Rev. HUGH BLAIR, one of the ministers of Canongate, Edinburgh, Scotland, married Catharine Bannatine, daughter of Rev. James B. Bannatine, of Edinburgh, Scotland, on April 10, 1748.

Rev. ROBERT BLAIR married Mrs. Christian Eliot, daughter of Sir. Wm. E. Eliot, baronet, of Stobo, at Edinburgh, Scotland, July 20, 1735.

WILLIAM BLAIR of BLAIR was a Commissioner of Supply in the Convention Parliament in 1689. He married Magdalene, daughter of James Campbell, of Cargunnock. He had a daughter MARGARET, and a son JOHN who died unmarried. The daughter married John Scott, Esq., of Wolleny, who assumed the name of BLAIR. His son WILLIAM, was the heir. The heiress died before 1715. Mr. Scott, the widower, had assumed the BLAIR Arms, and when the first wife's son WILLIAM died, the half brother, Hamilton, succeeded. He was a BLAIR only by marriage His mother was ——— Tait, and his father a Scott, later marrying a BLAIR.

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QUERIES AND REPLIES

"Fortune does not locate her prizes in time-worn highways. Beaten paths are only for beaten men. They would not be roads if others hadn't traveled ahead of you, and those who went before seized everything that was worth owning."—Herbert Kaufman.

———o———

40.—DRAGOO (Drago, Dragaud). William my ancestor, was a Revolutionary Soldier; was in Springhill township, Fayette County, Pa., in 1790, together with several brothers. He married—there supposedly—about 1778, Temperance Dickerson (Dickinson, Dickenson?), of whom we know nothing. Her ancestry wanted; also Huguenot data of his line. About 1794 this family removed to Monongalia Co., (now West) Virginia. —Mrs. E. B. Wall, Los Angeles, Cal., care Hotel Munn.

41.—What is the significance of the term "BLAIR of that ilk?"—ANS.—The word "ilk" is used correctly nowadays only in the phrase,, "of that ilk," meaning "of the same name, surname, place, or territorial designation; as 'Grant of that ilk' "; that is to say, "Grant of Grant."

"Jameson, like others of his ilk. was dissatisfied with the conditions in the office, and planned to change them as soon as possible." The use of "ilk" in the sense of "kind," "class," etc., as in the sentence quoted (taken from a popular magazine), is condemned by all or most of the writers on good English," and, while quite common in writing is incorrect; although it may, in the course of time, be recognized as good English.

41.—In 1759 Samuel McClellan inherited the Family Bible of his parents, Robert and Elizabeth (Ewing) McClellan, of Chester County, Pa. Robert and Elizabeth were married about 1727 in Hunterdon Co., N. J., in which year they, and James and Margaret Ewing, parents of Elizabeth, settled in Chester County. Who owns that old Bible? What relation was this Robert McClellan, who died in 1741, to Robert McClellan, 5th Laird of Barmagachen, Scotland, exiled to Woodbridge, N. J., in 1685, for his participation in Covenanter Mass? He returned to Scotland, where he died in 1741. —Miss Inez McClellan.

42.—Robert Wilson, a soldier in the 12th & 3d Penna. Lines from Oct. 1776 to the spring of 1781, m. Sarah Friend in Path Valley, Franklin Co., Pa., about 1782, and moved to Darlington, S. Beaver Tp., Beaver Co., Pa., where he died Oct. 2, 1824, a Rev. Pensioner. His youngest daughter, Esther Friend, m. Thomas McClelland, son of William McClelland, of Mt. Jackson, Lawrence Co., Pa., who was a son of Thomas and Janet (Tremble) McClelland, Aug. 21, 1831, at Fallston, Beaver Co., Pa. The Inez McClelland making inquiry is a granddaughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Wilson) McClelland and gr. gr. dr. of Robert and Sarah (French) Wilson. Can any

one give the history of Sarah French, who was probably born about 1760?

43.—In genealogical data supplied by Dr. E. M. H. Moore I note that she traces our (BLAIR) line to the Rev. DAVID BLAIR of Bally ———, Ireland, son of Rev. ROBERT of Ayrshire, Scotland, by his second wife, Katharine Montgomery. Will you be good enough to let me know whether or not you have any information that will combat or affirm this testimony?—Mrs. M. B. Shumaker.

44.— Was Sergt. JAMES BLAIR the son of DAVID BLAIR as stated in the book by Mrs. Minnie Blair Reynolds? If so, who was David's father and mother? —Rev. W. M. B. Bell.

45.—Who were the parents of Sarah Joslin (Joslyn) wife of Sergt. JAMES BLAIR —ibid.

46.—Did JOSEPH BLAIR marry Polly Bullard or Polly Hager?—ibid.

46.- -Who were JAMES BLAIR, b. in Va., July 16, 1752, d. Aug. 26, 1824, and his brother . . . who was a Brigadier General in the Revolution? The latter is said to have m. "a woman named Turner," and d. in Maryland. —Miss. K. R. Blair.

ANSWERS

Query 1. —May 1926.—The will of CATHERINE BLAIR, wife of Edward Moran was dated Oct. 16, 1782. She was the dau. of ANDREW BLAIR (son of WILLIAM BLAIR) see Carlisle, Pa. —Mrs. C. B. Blair.

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JUST OURSELVES

"Knowledge of kindred, and the genealogies of the ancient families, deserveth the highest praise. Herein consisteth a part of the knowledge of a man's own self. It is a great spur to virtue to look back on the worth of our line."—Lord Bacon.

KATHYRINE M. BLAIR OWEN,

Charter Life Member No. 20.

Miss KATHYRINE M. BLAIR was born July 29, 1869, in Lyon County, Kentucky, and died October 31, 1927, in Warren, Ohio. She was the second child of JOSEPH B. BLAIR and Nina Irene Richards; was a devoted member of the United Presbyterian Church; and a prominent worker in church and social activities; and a most industrious reader. On December 11, 1888, she married Albert C. Owen. They had two children: Elmer E. Owen born October 31, 1889—died September 25, 1898; and Olive M. Owen born June 14, 1891, who died February 1, 1896.

"Many daughters have gotten riches, but thou excellest them all."

ANCESTRY

DAVID BLAIR, of Revolutionary War service, was born August 8, 1745 and died ——— 1806. He married Jene Warford, a daughter of Dr. Joseph Warford (who served in the Revolutionary War), and was a granddaughter of Dr. Joseph Warford, who died ——— 1771. DAVID and Jene were the parents of a number of boys and girls, some of whom were: REBECCA, who married Isaac Jenkinson; DAVID, who married Elizabeth McClellan; RACHEL, who married John Hermel; NANCY, who married John Savage; ELIZABETH, who married Enos McClellan; ANDREW, and Dr. JOSEPH BLAIR.

Dr. JOSEPH BLAIR went to Russellville, Kentucky, in 1811, and purchased a large tract of land; was a member of the Presbyterian church; and joined the Masonic Order October 22, 1811. On March 24, 1813, he married Dorcus McKein, a daughter of James McKein (a Revolutionary War soldier), and Mary Graham, and who was born February 7, 1793 in North Carolina, and died August 28, 1875, in Russellville, Kentucky. Dr. JOSEPH BLAIR died April 14, 1860, and both he and his wife were buried in the Baptist burying ground at Russellville, Kentucky.

Dr. JOSEPH BLAIR and Mary Graham were the parents of six children: JAMES L.; WARFORD DAVID; JOSEPH B.; MARY J.; WILLIAM A.; and JOHN F. All of these excepting Dr. JOSEPH B. BLAIR lived and died at the old homestead. Dr. JOSEPH B. BLAIR was the only one of the six who married.

Dr. JOSEPH B. BLAIR was born September 6, 1818, at Russellville, Kentucky, and died July 13, 1878. He married Mary Katherine Withers, of Hopkinsville, Kentucky, in 1848. She was a daughter of H. B. Withers and Mary Citis. They were the parents of two children: Dr. ELWOOD JOSEPH BLAIR and MAY ELLA BLAIR.

Dr. ELWOOD JOSEPH BLAIR was born September 25, 1849 and died January 18, 1902. He married Alice M. Fish, of Atlanta, Georgia,——— 18——. She was a daughter of ——— Fish and Elizabeth Trabune. They had but one child, TRABUNE

B. BLAIR, born 1873 and died 1874. Mrs. Alice M. Blair died August 7, 1874. Dr. ELWOOD JOSEPH BLAIR married, 2d., Emma Conner on March 21, 1877. They were the parents of two children: VERN BLAIR and VIVIAN BLAIR; VERN was born ——— 1881, died ——— 1909; he married Edith Drennam—no issue. VIVIAN was born ——— 1883, married Frank Pride; issue—one; Frances Blair Pride.

MAY ELLA BLAIR was born December 9, 1853, died June 10. 1923, and married September —— 1873, Grandville S. Withers. Issue—six; Mary W., died in infancy; Nina Blair (single); Lalla M., married Will Cash, December 12, 1900, he died ——— 1904, issue: one child Blair Cash born July 29, 1902; Joseph (single); Owen G. (single); Frank H. (single).

Dr. JOSEPH B. BLAIR married 2d. April 11, 1867, Miss Nina Irene Richards, a daughter of Lewis Richards and Eliza O'Donnell; she was born January 27, 1839 at Pittsburgh, Pa., and died May 21, 1917 at Warren, Ohio. They were the parents of five girls: "Birdie" (BLANCHE E.), born August 22, 1867, died March 23, 1884; KATHYRINE M. (our subject); OLIVE F., born May 4, 1871, died January 17, 1884; DAISY J., born July 13, 1873, died August 1, 1874; CLARIL ARIBEL (Life Active Member No. 2), born November 8, 1877 at Hillman, Lyon County, Kentucky, the youngest child of Dr. JOSEPH B. BLAIR and Nina Irene Richards. CLARIL graduated from high school and college, and then took a course at a business college; taught school four years, and on June 3, 1902 married JOHN B. BLAIR, of Henry County, Ohio who was born September 28, 1873, and died November 8, 1925, at Mantua, Ohio. Issue: two sons—ELSTON ALFRED BLAIR (Charter Life Member No. 5), and OWEN ELMER BLAIR (Charter Life Member No. 6). They are descendants of ROBERT BLAIR, of Blandford, Massachusetts, tradition says—son of JAMES BLAIR and Rachel Boyd, born ——— 1683, died October 14, 1774, who married Isabel Rankin born 1683, died 1765. Issue: MATTHEW, DAVID, JOHN, SARAH, DELLY, IVAN, JAMES, ROBERT, ELIZABETH, MARY, and JOSEPH.

MATTHEW BLAIR, born ——— 1704, married Mary Hamilton 1727. She died ——— 1753, issue: ELIZABETH, ROBERT, MATTHEW, JACOB, ISAAC, MOSES, ANNE.

JACOB BLAIR was born April 17, 1735, died November 8, 1815 (a Revolutionary War soldier). He married before 1763, Martha Gilmore who was born ——— 1734, died 1805, issue: REUBEN, JOHN, ELIZABETH, JAMES, JACOB, MARTHA, NATHAN, JOHN, JAMES and JACOB. They settled in Mantua, Ohio in 1806.

JOHN BLAIR, born September 18, 1765, died January 7, 1851, at Mantua, Ohio; he married 1st., Anna Henry who had issue—three: LUCRETIA (?) married Ella (?) Wilmot; HARRY married Ester Wilmot; and JOHN married Margaret Douglas.

JOHN BLAIR (1765-1851), married 2d., May 1, 1796, Pattie Smith who was born October 13, 1778, and died April 25, 1870, at Mantua, Ohio, issue: seven children, all of whom lived to maturity, but only three survived her: ALFRED, RUSSELL (single), ANNE, married Avery Patterson; SAMANTHA, married Dr. Nathan Palmer; JACOB; SMITH; CHAUNCY B., married Martha Story, who had seven girls.

ALFRED BLAIR, born October 25, 1797 at Blandford, Massachusetts, died August 14, 1834, at Mantua, Ohio, and married on March 29, 1824, Julie Miller who was born January 29, 1799 at Dummersta, Vermont and daughter of Jacob Miller and Rebecca Jaccobbs—issue: ALFRED HARRISON BLAIR, who married Jane Silverneil; ELSTON R. BLAIR, who married Lucy Patterson; HENRY BLAIR, married ——— James; CARLOS BLAIR, (single); SAMANTHA BLAIR (single); CAROLINE BLAIR, who married NELSON BLAIR.

ALFRED HARRISON BLAIR was born January 17, 1825, at Mantua, Ohio, died March 8, 1889 in Henry County, Ohio. He married 1st., Clara Vaughn and had one child who died in infancy. He married 2d., April 30, 1863, Jane Silverneil who was born January 17, 1832 in New York, and died October 8, 1899. She was the daughter of John Silverneil and Rhody Renolds. Issue: CHARLES, died in infancy; MAY E. born December 24, 1868 (single); JOHN B., born September 28, 1873 in Henry County, Ohio, the youngest child of ALFRED HARRISON BLAIR and Jane Silverneil. JOHN B. BLAIR (1873-1925), married CLARIL ARIBEL BLAIR of Kentucky, daughter of JOSEPH B. BLAIR and Nina Irene Richards; issue: two—ELSTON ALFRED BLAIR, born April 15, 1904, (Charter Life Member No. 5). and OWEN ELMER BLAIR, born April 18, 1905 (Charter Life Member No. 6), both graduated from high school and who have accepted positions in Erie Railroad Company offices. —Mrs. Claril Aribel Blair.

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We sincerely regret that Mrs. Blair's modesty in having the usual portraits published with our biographs is only exceeded by her generous efforts in time and money spent to insure the success of the Blair Society. —Ed.